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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1916.

OREGON WEATHER

Tonight and Thursday occasional rain; southwesterly winds, moderate near the coast.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

The juvenile courts, not alone of this district, but in many parts of the country, are being worked overtime. The reformatories of the state that are meant for the correction of the delinquent youth are filled to capacity, yet the judges who preside over cases of delinquency are met with the problem of meting out adequate justice. Many of the boys who are brought before the juvenile courts are not wilfully wicked. They have often been led astray by evil associations or by a mistaken idea of where fun ends and where mischief begins. It can not be disputed, however, that there is locally a rather large contingent of boys who have become perverted, and with whom pretty drastic action must be taken if they are to be rescued from their own evil tendencies. With them the rights of others have ceased to be a consideration. They sear their consciences with petty pilfering till they graduate naturally into the class of major offenders. Action by the courts will, therefore, be less in the light of punishment than of correction, but correction there must be. Violations of the rights of others are often winked at by layman and official till lads believe they are privileged, and the present large number of cases being brought to the attention of the court have resulted from the indignation of a long-suffering public. The sooner these youthful transgressors are made to realize that their offenses are not to be condoned, the better it will be for their future welfare and for the public peace of mind.

SUGAR BEETS—DO THEY PAY?

"That the sugar beet is a profitable crop for the farmer to grow is proved by the rapid increase in sugar beet production.

"In 1899 there were less than 5,000 acres of sugar beets grown in the United States, while in 1915 there were over 600,000 acres of sugar beets harvested.

"To bring this nearer home. Six years ago our neighboring town of Scottsbluff was promised a sugar factory if contracts could be secured for 6,000 acres of beets. The boosters canvassed the Platte valley from Fort Laramie to Bridgeport, and to make up the 6,000 acres they had to stuff the ballot box, pad the returns, and then draw on their imaginations.

"A few weeks ago, in this same community, a day was set for signing beet contracts for 1916. The farmers rushed in, signed 31,000 acres, and almost mobbed the entire office force because they would not let them sign as much more.

"Ask the farmers of the Platte valley if sugar beets is a paying crop."—Wheatland (Wyoming) Times.

ASTORIA IN BATTLE WITH RAILROADS

Astoria, Mar. 22.—The city of Astoria today rolled up her sleeves and prepared to do mortal battle with railroad companies which have demanded a rehearing of the interstate commerce commission's order placing inland freight rates to Astoria, and Puget Sound on a par.

The first thing the city did was

The Original Williams Saratoga Chips

Fresh Daily

KINNEY & TRUAX GROCERY

Quality First

to order the construction of two river steamers at a cost of \$70,000 each. These boats will ply between Astoria and inland empire points on the Columbia and Snake rivers. They will carry wheat and other products to the export wharves at Astoria.

Special attorneys have been employed to fight the rehearing of the rate case.

LIQUID FIRE WINS FOR THE KAISER

London, Mar. 22.—Liquid fire played its most successful role since the war began when it enabled German troops to make an advance at a point 10 miles northeast of Verdun. Reports received in London say that German artillery showered shrapnel and high explosives on French positions in the Avocourt woods without success. But jets of liquid flame and billows of smoke drove the French from several hundred yards of trenches southeast of Malancourt.

This new success menaced several square miles of French positions northwest of Verdun. Latest Paris dispatches, however, insist that the shifting German attack is a confession of failure.

Russian victories have convinced Paris critics that the Verdun offensive soon will be abandoned. By their gain at Avocourt the Germans arrived within seven miles of the St. Menchould railroad, over which supplies are carried for most of the French positions around Verdun. If the Germans fail to squeeze the French out from their northwestern positions, they may suddenly change front and smash southward in an attempt to seize this railroad.

GERMAN CANNON CONTINUE TO ROAR

Paris, Mar. 22.—Although German cannons kept up a constant uproar during the night northwest of Verdun, there was no attempt at infantry operations, the war office communiqué said today.

The bombardment was especially heavy around Malancourt and Hautcourt hill. Shells poured into the village of Esnesbessnes, on the Meuse bank. Cannonading continued between Vaux and Damloup.

DIVORCE IN EGYPT.

Ninety Out of Every Hundred Matings There End Disastrously.

There is one country in the world, at least, where divorce is more frequent than in the United States. In Egypt 90 per cent of marriages end in divorce, says Elizabeth Cooper in her book, "The Harem and the Purdah," and it has been observed that two people who live to old age together without one of them having been divorced are rarely found.

Divorce can be had for incompatibility by mutual consent, Mrs. Cooper says, without recourse to the courts, but if the wife wishes to be free and the husband will not permit it the woman may go before a judge and state her case, and if her charges are proved she will be granted her petition. Often a woman will return her dower or agree to forfeit the part not yet paid, and in many cases the wife makes a money payment to the avaricious husband in return for her liberty.

Divorce is easier for the Egyptian husband than for the wife, according to Mrs. Cooper, and following a divorce the woman is commanded to remain single three months, while the man may remarry immediately.

Early Habit.

"The manager claims to have discovered his star actress working in a laundry."

"That would account for the way she mangles her part."—Baltimore American.

SWISS EXPERT TELLS U. S. NEEDS

By Wm. G. Shepherd.

Berne, Mar. 22.—To handle the Mexican problem the United States needs border commanders with the power to act on their own initiative in a crisis such as the Villa raid, Colonel Sprecher von Bernegg, chief of the Swiss general staff, told the United Press today. To meet other more serious difficulties that may arise at any hour, the United States needs a stronger navy than Japan, a large standing army to guard her coasts and borders, and military training for her youths, he added.

The Swiss military leader is one of the most expert military men in all Europe. He shows evidence of having made the closest study of American military problems. An earnest advocate of the "Swiss system" for his own republic, he believes the system should be modified if introduced in the United States.

I asked him how the Swiss military system would have helped America in the Mexican troubles. It would not have prevented Villa's raid on Columbus, he said.

"But wouldn't the citizens of Columbus have been soldiers with a commander to call them to service?" he was asked.

"No," he said. "The district commander would have been obliged to get orders from the government of his canton before acting. Switzerland is small. Our troops move quickly. You would be obliged to modify the system to suit your size. For example, you need commanders along the border with power to act on their own initiative in such a situation as the Villa incident."

"Under the Swiss system, would not all citizen soldiers in the border states have been called to arms first in case of actual war with Mexico and forced to fight in behalf of the remainder of the Americans?" he was asked.

"Yes, the border troops would meet the brunt of battle first," was the reply, "but it would be the duty of your government to see that troops already here were rushed to the scene to reinforce them and relieve the border contingents."

"But suppose the New Yorkers and citizen soldiers of Illinois felt that the Texans should take care of themselves and did not want to go?"

"There is no unwillingness in a real army," said Colonel Sprecher, "but the question you raise naturally grows out of the immensity of the United States. The Swiss feel that what happens in one part of the country concerns all. The Swiss system, if introduced in America, needs a hundred changes, but the first thing is to get military training started. Other questions can be settled as you go along. In America you will always need a large standing army to guard your coasts and borders. To this you must add a navy stronger than Japan's to keep you safe."

"You ought to have immense military supplies along your coasts and borders, but not close enough to allow an enemy landing forces to capture them. They ought to be back a good ways, surrounded by strong entrenchments. A large force ought to guard the Panama canal, and you ought to be able to augment your thousand or more troops in the Philippines at a moment's notice."

His Vision of Beauty.

Is anything more beautiful, asks a New York World correspondent, than a bend of the river disappearing between green forest banks when the little, noiseless, rippling wake of a muskrat as it widens behind his nose in the mirror still water is the only sign that anything can possibly move in a thousand years?

Location notices, Courier office.

RELIEF OF MORMON COLONY DRAMATIC

El Paso, Mar. 22.—Brought from their hiding places, United States flags were dusted off and once more unfurled in the sun when Colonel Sprunger, state secretary of the Dodd's cavalymen galloped into Casas Grandes, saving American Mormons there from the Villista menace, according to stories told by arrivals from that district today.

The rescue was dramatic. For Sprunger, including 1,200,000 Russians, 275,000 French and 35,000 English, besides a sprinkling of Hindus, Sikhs, Sengalese and other nationalities.

The food served the prisoners is good and there are few complaints. The camps are generally built on high grounds, and well aired, while the men are given the best of medical treatment.

Sprunger visited every warring country except Russia. He was much impressed with the way the English camps are conducted.

Los Angeles, Mar. 22.—Germany's prisoners of war are being treated extremely well, according to J. E. Sprunger, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who has returned today from a six-months' visit to the European prison camps.

There are 1,500,000 prisoners of war in Germany, according to Sprunger, including 1,200,000 Russians, 275,000 French and 35,000 English, besides a sprinkling of Hindus, Sikhs, Sengalese and other nationalities.

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Colonel Dodd's cavalry rode through Casas Grandes, the main body encamping in the outskirts. General Pershing's men joined the vanguard, with a base at Dublin, outside Casas Grandes, where wireless equipment and aviation headquarters were erected. Refugees said they did not see any Americans along the Mexico Northwestern railroad, and that they had heard nothing of fighting between Villistas and Carranzistas at Namiqualpa.

AMERICAN IN FRANCE LONGS FOR NEW YORK

Portland, Mar. 22.—"I expect to visit New York if I can get permission. But I have not much hope of ever seeing the place again if I am sent to the front. I have been very lucky up to the present, but luck can't last forever."

This is part of a letter received today by A. R. Slaymaker, newspaper artist, from J. J. Casey, an American artist with the Foreign Legion in France. Casey formerly lived in San Francisco.

"Yes, I was wounded at Champagne," says the letter, "and am thankful it was not worse, as a raft of the boys fell and stayed."

The letter was written February 27, from La Volbonne, France.

His Secret Died With Him.

One man gave up his life in the search for a new explosive a few years ago. He was a scientist named Wartenberger. He had spent years of his life in the midst of awful perils in search of a new explosive. He found one at last which the experiments of the United States government experts satisfied them was even more powerful than dynamite. The government offered Wartenberger \$1,000,000 for his invention, provided he could perfect a method of fitting the fearful stuff by means of electricity instead of a fuse. While he was engaged in these experiments an explosion occurred which killed the unfortunate inventor.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Good Judge.

"I take great pride in my ability to judge human nature," said Ike Van Quentlin. "A few months ago I let a friend have \$10, and I was confident at the time he would not pay it back. And he didn't."—Kansas City Star.

It is ever true that he who does nothing for others does nothing to himself. —Gibson

CONDITIONS GOOD IN PRISON CAMPS

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PORTLAND MARKETS

Portland, Mar. 22.—Today's market quotations were:

Wheat—Club, 84@91; bluestem, 96@1.00.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, 23.75.
Barley—Feed, 26.50.
Hogs—Best live, 9.20@9.35.
Prime steers, 8@8.25; fancy cows, 7; best calves, 8.
Spring lambs, 10.
Butter—City creamery, 34; country, 30@31.
Eggs—Selected local extras, 19½@21.
Hens, 16; broilers, 20; geese, 10@11.
Copper, 28½.

She Owed Her One.
Bessie—All men are alike. Cora—Oh, are they? Then of course you're not sorry you married Harry—Judge.

Her Liabilities.
Payton—Has Smith's wife any liabilities? Parker—Nothing but Smith—Life.

Too Much of a Target.
Brown—How did you feel, Jones, when the burglar had you covered with his revolver—pretty small, eh? Jones—Small! Great Scott, no! I felt as big as the side of a house.—Boston Transcript.

HOPE.
So hopeful, but keep on working. Hope is a pleasant acquaintance, but an unsound friend. He'll do on a pinch for your traveling companion, but he's not the man for your banker.—American Proverb.

DR. HARRY A. GARFIELD.
President of Williams College
Thinks Preparedness a Danger.



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ERZINGAN EVACUATED BY TURKISH TROOPS

Amsterdam, Mar. 22.—Turkish troops have evacuated Erzingan, where the sultan's men established their headquarters when Erzerum was lost. Bucharest dispatches said today. Before leaving, they blew up their ammunition depot.

Erzingan is a city of 23,000 inhabitants in Turkish Armenia, on the western Euphrates, about 80 miles southwest of Erzerum. Turkish headquarters have been located there for several weeks, and considerable ammunition was believed stored there.

NEW SAWMILL FOR SILVER FALLS TIMBER CO.

Silverton, Mar. 22.—Plans for the erection of a \$400,000 lumber mill by Silver Falls Timber company are under way here today, following a visit of Jacob Mortenson of Oak Park, Ill., president of the company. The mill will have a capacity of 500,000 feet a day, and will draw on 20,000 acres of timber land in Marion and Clackamas counties.

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 1.68 acres, within the Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roseburg, Oregon, on May 20, 1916. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to May 20, 1916, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. A tract of 11.21 acres, described as the NW¼ of Lot 4, Sec. 2, T. 41 S., R. 8 W., W. M., except that portion heretofore restored under list 6-189, embracing 9.53 acres, the net area hereby listed being 1.68 acres, application of Kameel Joseph Khoeery, Waldo, Oregon; List 6-1836, March 1, 1916.

D. K. PARKETT,
Acting Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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